AIRDRIE • BEISEKER • BIGHORN • BLACK DIAMOND
BLACKIE • CALGARY • CANMORE • CAYLEY
CHESTERMERE LAKE • CLUNY • COCHRANE • CROSSFIELD
FOOTHILLS • GHOST LAKE • GLEICHEN • HIGH RIVER • HUSSAR
I.D. #8 • IRRICANA • LONGVIEW • OKOTOKS • ROCKY VIEW • ROCKYFORD
STANDARD • STRATHMORE • TURNER VALLEY • WAIPAROUS • WHEATLAND

Prospect '91

Inside this Issue:
Population Report for the Calgary Region

Calgary Regional Planning Commission
June 1991

Prospect 1991
Population Report for the Calgary Region

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION 1

COMPARISONS BETWEEN ACTUAL POPULATION GROWTH AND PROJECTED GROWTH 3

- Airdrie 3
- Calgary 3
- Canmore 4
- Cochrane 4
- High River 5
- Okotoks 5
- Strathmore 5
- Rural Municipalities 6
- **Summary** 17

FUTURE POPULATION AGE STRUCTURES 18

- **Summary** 19

SOME PRELIMINARY RESULTS ON SCHOOL AGE POPULATIONS 24

CONCLUSION 30

Prospect 1991

POPULATION REPORT FOR THE CALGARY REGION

INTRODUCTION

This report builds on the 1989 Prospect Population Report.[1] That report presented a range of population projections for each of the region's seven largest urban centres and four rural municipalities shown in Figure 1. Population projections are more reliable for municipalities with larger populations because fluctuations in natural increase and migration do not effect long term growth rates to the extent that they do in smaller centres. This report discusses three topics arising from these projections.

The first section compares actual population growth between 1987 and 1990 to a range of projections to determine the "best fit" line for each municipality. General trends emerging from this comparison are also discussed.

The second section discusses differences and similarities among projected age structures for urban and rural municipalities in the Calgary region.

The final section examines how different levels of migration affect future school age populations in selected school board areas.

Figure 1
Calgary Region

COMPARISONS BETWEEN ACTUAL POPULATION GROWTH AND PROJECTED GROWTH

In 1989, a series of high, medium and low population projections was completed for each of the region's larger urban centres and rural municipalities. These projections and their assumptions are described in Appendix A. The projections that best approximate actual growth between 1987 and 1990 along with the highest and lowest projections are illustrated in the charts on pages 7 to 16. The illustrations are arranged alphabetically by the name of the municipality, with urban centres shown first. Projections for the Municipal District of Rocky View are not discussed in this report because a census has not been completed for this municipality since 1986.

This section begins with a comparison between actual and projected growth in each municipality and ends with a summary of regional trends. The primary purpose is to monitor the projections and see which, if any, projection best reflects growth conditions in a municipality. In future years, projection ranges can then be narrowed and thus uncertainty reduced.

Airdrie

Airdrie's actual population growth is best represented by Projection 3, which assumes constant fertility and low migration. Projection 3 results in an average annual growth rate of 2.6% compared to an actual average growth rate of 3.6% between 1987 and 1990.[2] This projection is the highest of two low migration scenarios.

As shown, Airdrie's actual growth rate increased slightly in 1989. This may be attributed to provincial economic growth and reactivation of subdivisions put on hold in Airdrie during the 1986 recession. Census figures for 1990 indicate that the number of people resident in Airdrie but employed in Calgary is growing. The percentage of people resident and employed in Airdrie dropped from 33.4% in 1988 to 30.9% in 1990, while the percentage of people employed in Calgary increased from 54.7% to 56.5%.[3]

Calgary

Projection 1 best represents Calgary's actual population growth between 1987 and 1990. Projection 1 assumes constant fertility and average migration and results in an average annual growth rate of 1.3%, compared to Calgary's actual

average growth rate of 2.3% between 1987 and 1990.[4] This projection is the highest of two average migration projections. Calgary's high migration projection does not diverge from the average migration projection until after 1991. Evidence suggests that after 1991 the best fit projection may be a high migration projection.

Calgary's actual growth rate accelerated slightly in 1989 and 1990 due to provincial economic growth. In 1990, Calgary's total population grew by 21,747 compared to 14,020 in 1989 and net migration increased from 5,269 in 1988 to 11,882 in 1989.[5]

Canmore

Canmore's actual population growth between 1987 and 1990 most closely resembles the highest projection. Projection 5 assumes constant fertility and high migration and results in an average annual growth rate of 5.9%. Canmore's actual average growth rate between 1987 and 1990 was approximately 7.8%.[6] Canmore's actual growth rate increased dramatically, from 2.7% in 1988 to 9.4% in 1989.[7] The chart shows that Canmore's actual growth was closer to a low migration projection in 1988. However, actual growth rose above both of the high migration projections in 1990. The 1990 census indicates that new residents may be employed in Banff. The number of people resident in Canmore but employed in Banff increased from 26.4% to 27.1% between 1989 and 1990.

It is likely that developments completed in 1988 and in 1989, including three townhouse projects and phases of Cougar Creek attracted new residents to Canmore.

Cochrane

Cochrane's actual growth rate is best represented by Projection 3 which assumes constant fertility and low migration. Projection 3 results in an annual growth rate of 2.2%, compared to an actual growth rate of 4.2% between 1987 and 1990.[8] Cochrane's actual growth falls between Projection 3 and Projection 2 which assumes declining fertility and average migration. Growth over the 1991 period will provide further evidence regarding which is the most accurate scenario.

Cochrane's steady growth can be attributed to a number of factors, including growth in the number of retired people attributable in part to the Bethany Care facility. The number of retired people living in Cochrane increased from 11% in 1987 to 14.3% in 1990.

High River

High River's actual growth is best represented by Projection 2, which assumes declining fertility and average migration. Projection 2, the fourth lowest of six projections, results in an average annual growth rate of about 4.1% compared to an actual average growth rate of about 3.2% between 1986 and 1990.[9] The chart shows that High River's actual growth was best approximated by a low migration scenario in 1989. However, actual growth has accelerated towards an average migration projection in 1990.

Census figures indicate that the percentage of people resident in High River and employed in Calgary increased from 17.2% in 1989 to 18.2% in 1990.[10]

Okotoks

Projection 3 most closely approximates Okotoks' actual population growth between 1987 and 1990. Projection 3 assumes constant fertility and is the higher of two low migration projections. The projection results in an average annual growth rate of 4.6%, which is nearly identical to Okotoks' actual growth rate of 4.9% between 1987 and 1990.[11] Similar to Airdrie, Calgary and Canmore, Okotoks' actual growth rate increased in 1989.

Although it is difficult to identify all of the components contributing to Okotoks' growth, the 1988 and 1989 censuses indicate likely sources. The percentage of Town residents employed in Okotoks and the surrounding rural area increased 0.8% and 1.7% respectively between 1988 and 1989. The number of retired people living in Okotoks increased from 8.1% in 1988 to 8.4% in 1989.[12]

Strathmore

Projection 4 best represents Strathmore's actual growth between 1987 and 1990. Projection 4 assumes declining fertility and is the lower of two low migration projections. This projection results in an average annual growth rate of 2.2%, compared to Strathmore's actual annual average growth rate of 1.4% between 1986 and 1990.[13]

Rural Municipalities

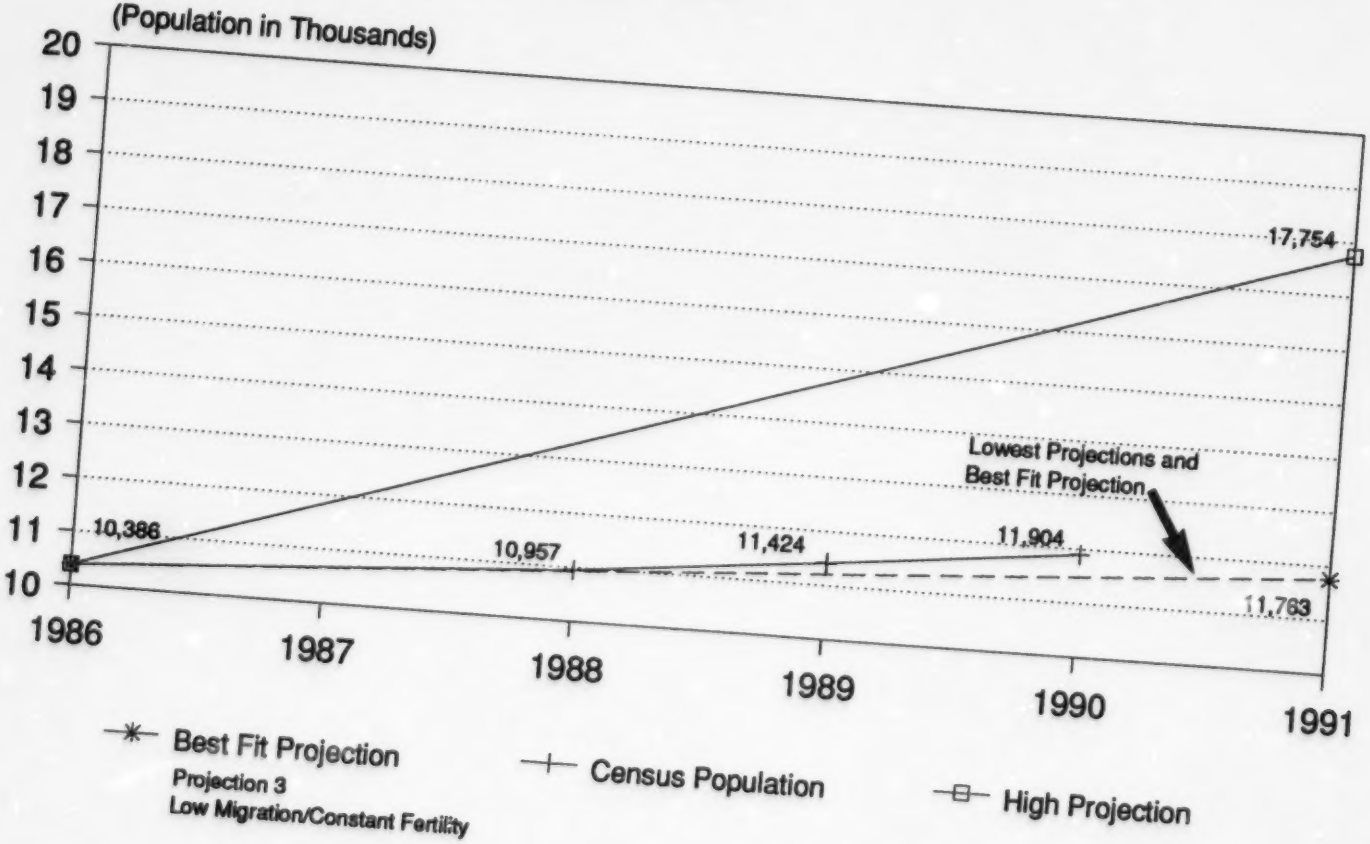
The M.D. of Bighorn's actual growth is most closely approximated by the lower of two projections completed for the municipality. Projection 2 assumes declining fertility and no migration and results in an average annual growth rate of 0.7% compared to an actual growth rate of 0.94% between 1986 and 1988. The other projection completed for Bighorn assumes constant fertility and no migration.

For the M.D. of Foothills, Projection 2 most closely approximates actual population growth between 1987 and 1989. Projection 2 results in an average annual growth rate of 0.4%, assuming declining fertility and no migration. In comparison the M.D. of Foothills actual growth rate between 1986 and 1988 averaged slightly lower at 0.17%.[14]

The County of Wheatland's growth between 1986 and 1989 is slightly lower than Projection 2 which assumes declining fertility and low migration. This projection results in an average annual growth rate of 0.64%, compared to an actual growth rate of 0.09% between 1986 and 1989.[15]

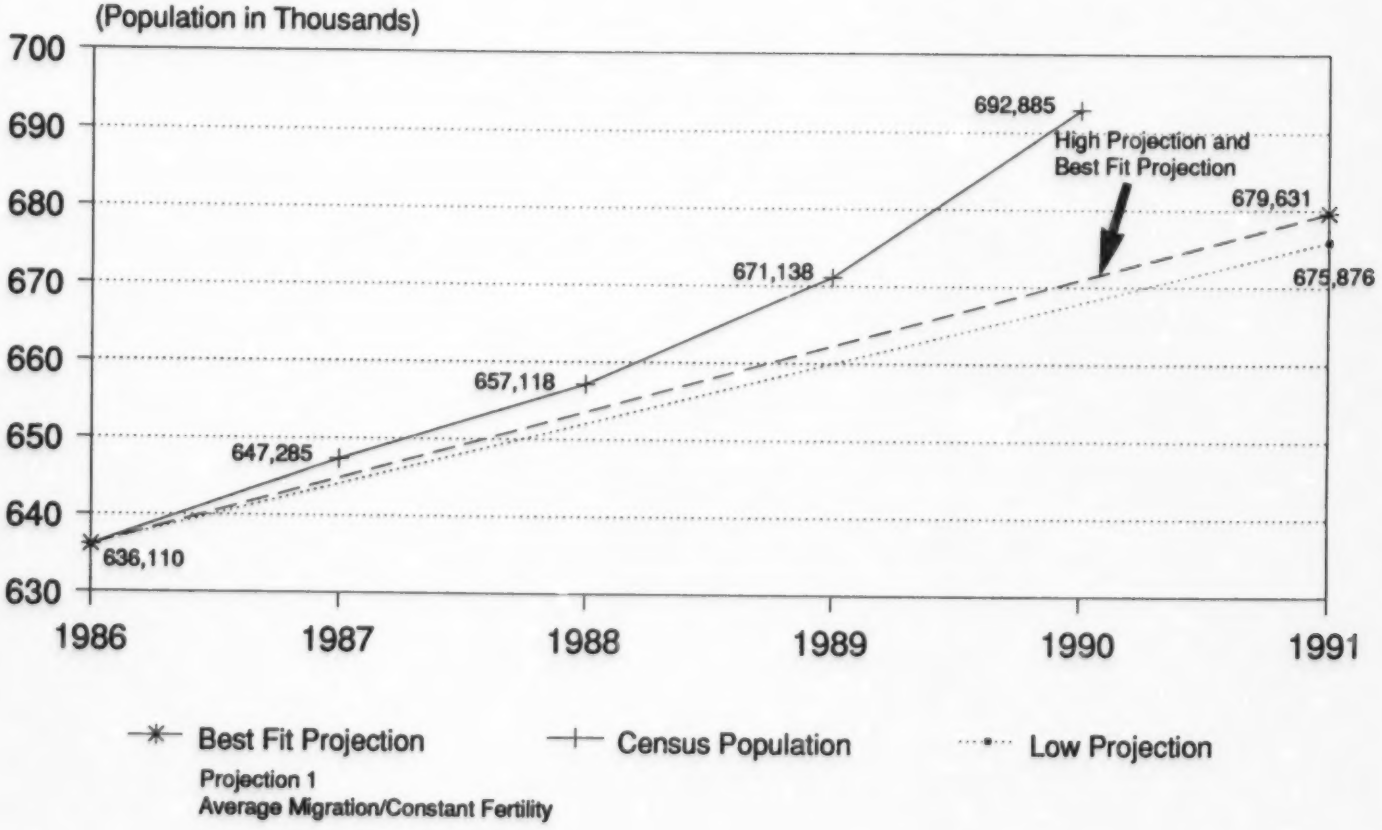
CITY OF AIRDRIE

Actual Growth 1987-1990 vs Projected Growth 1986-1991



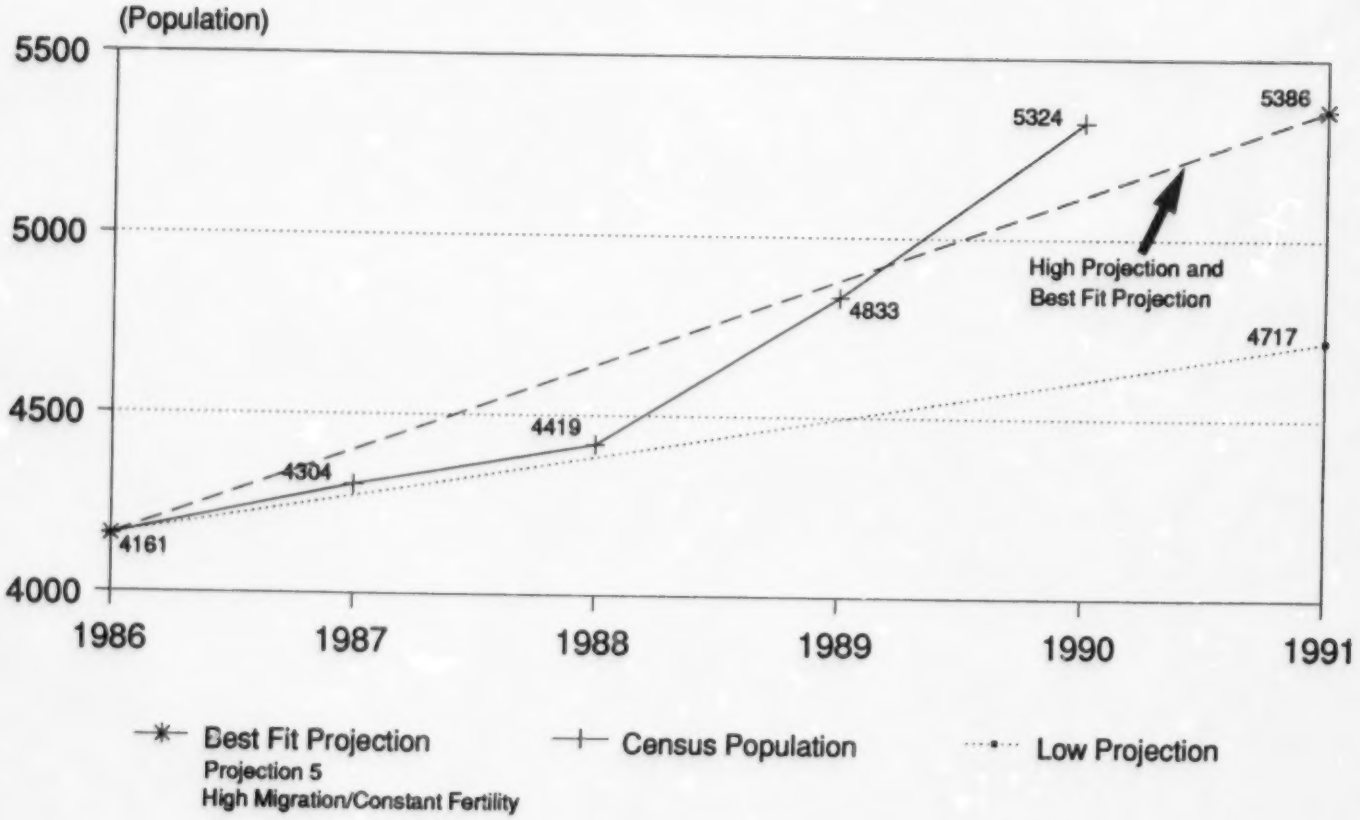
CITY OF CALGARY

Actual Growth 1987-1990 vs Projected Growth 1986-1991



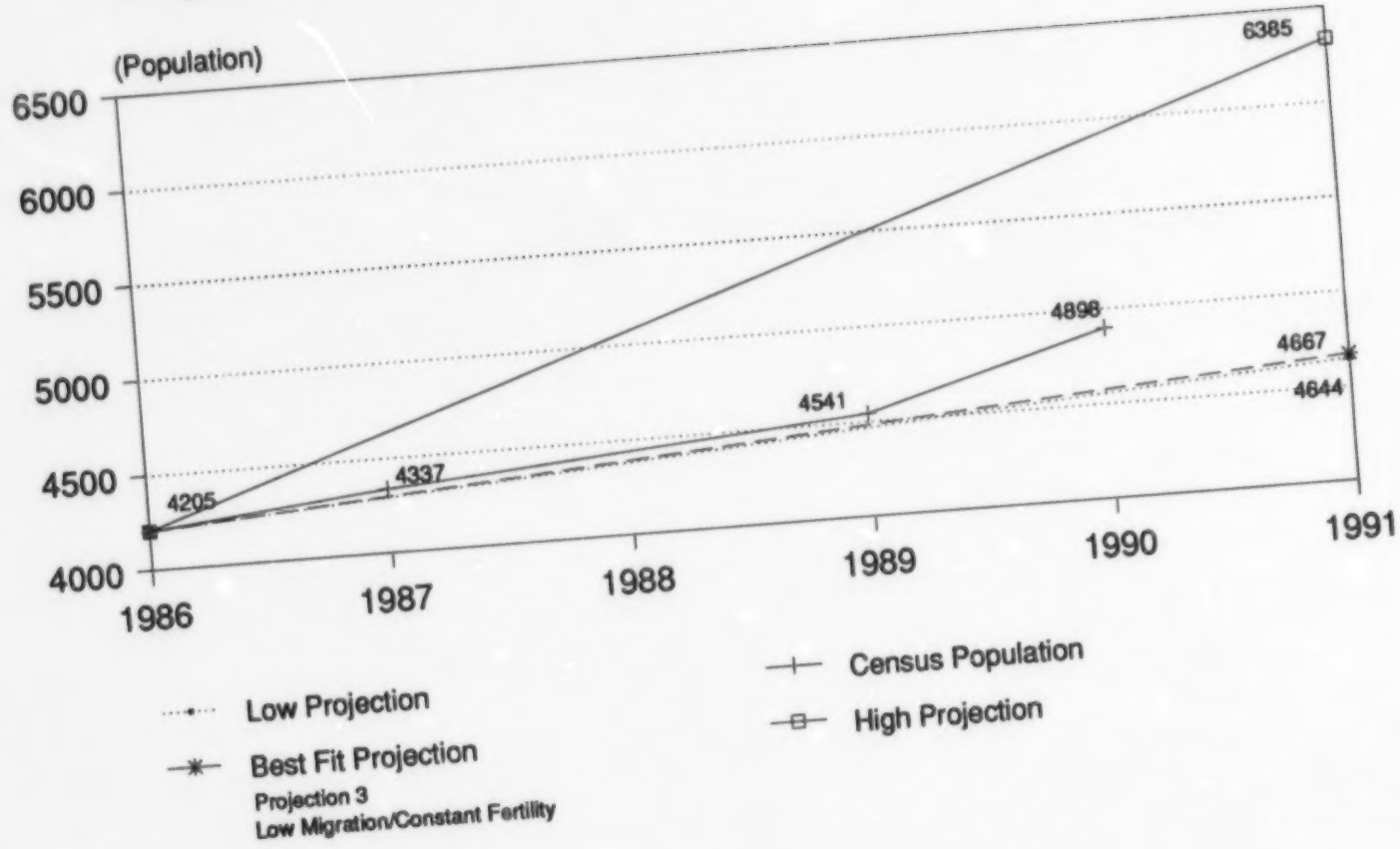
TOWN OF CANMORE

Actual Growth 1987-1990 vs Projected Growth 1986-1991



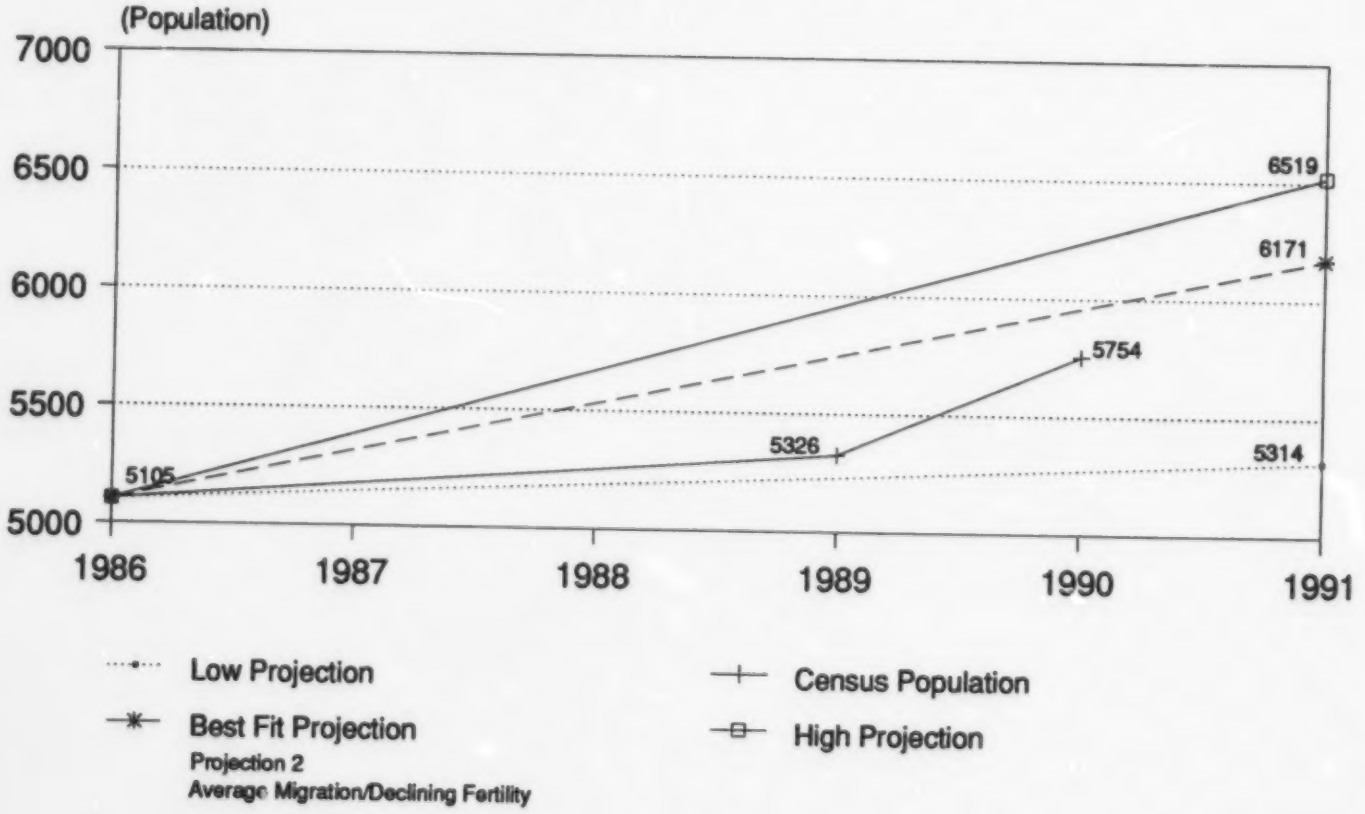
TOWN OF COCHRANE

Actual Growth 1987-1990 vs Projected Growth 1986-1991



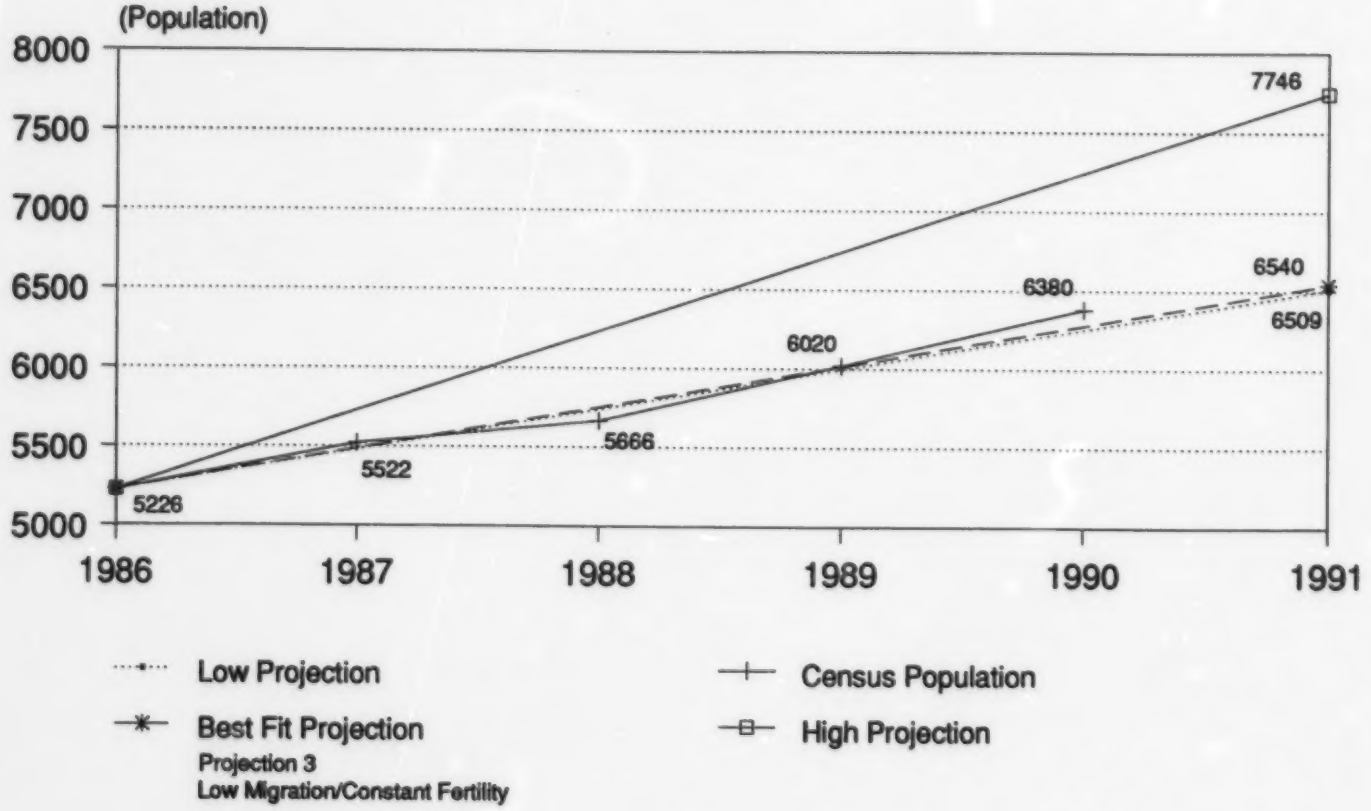
TOWN OF HIGH RIVER

Actual Growth 1987-1990 vs Projected Growth 1986-1991



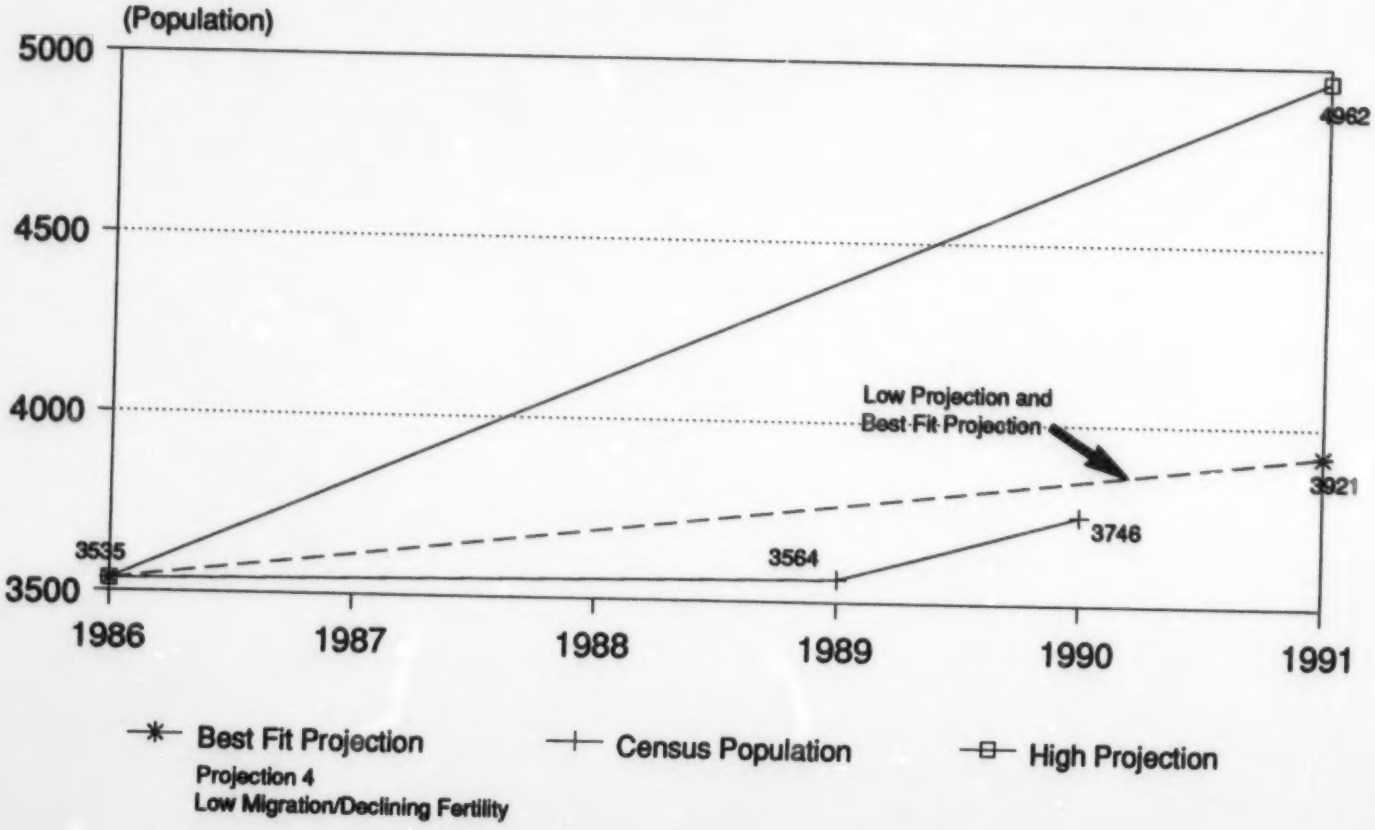
TOWN OF OKOTOKS

Actual Growth 1987-1990 vs Projected Growth 1986-1991



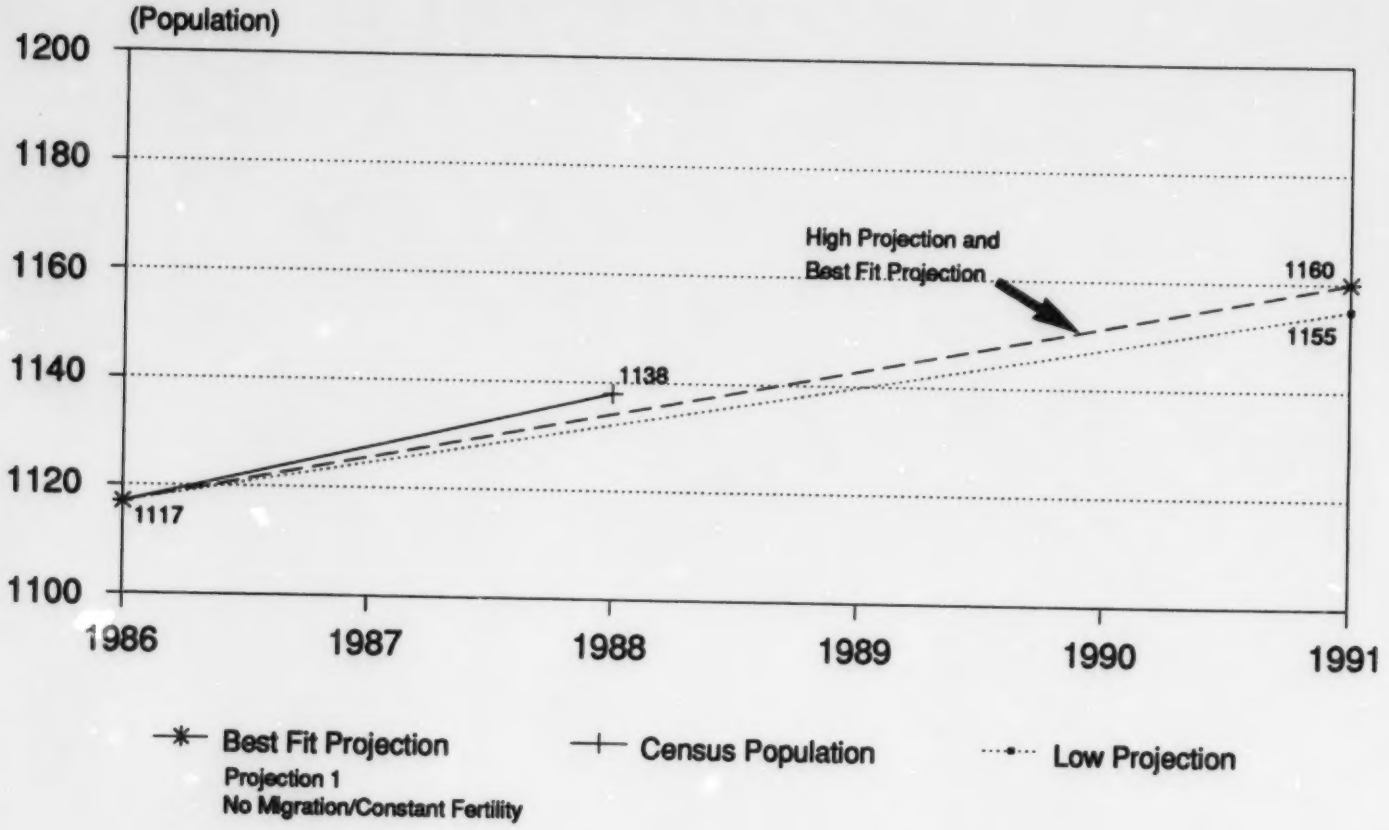
TOWN OF STRATHMORE

Actual Growth 1987-1990 vs Projected Growth 1986-1991



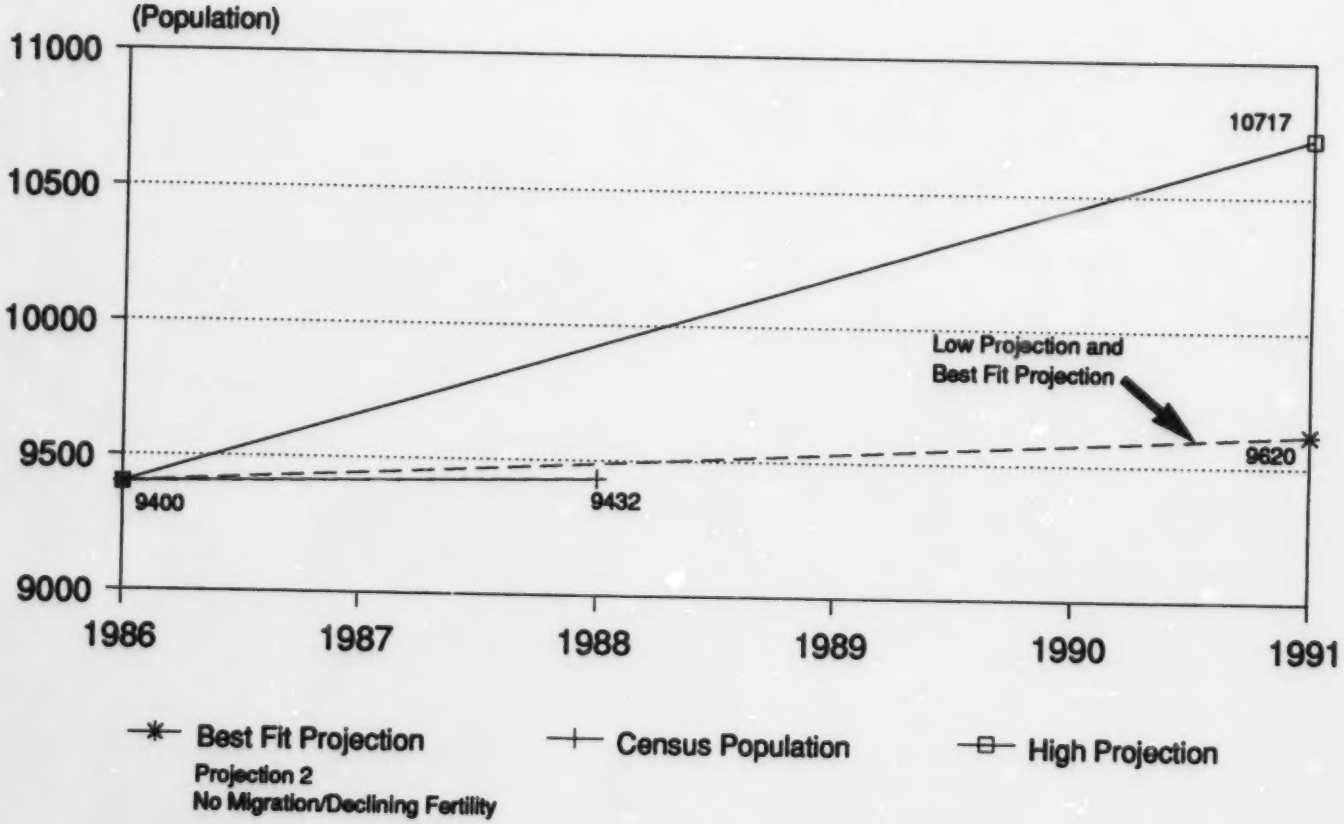
M.D.OF BIGHORN

Actual Growth 1987-1990 vs Projected Growth 1986-1991



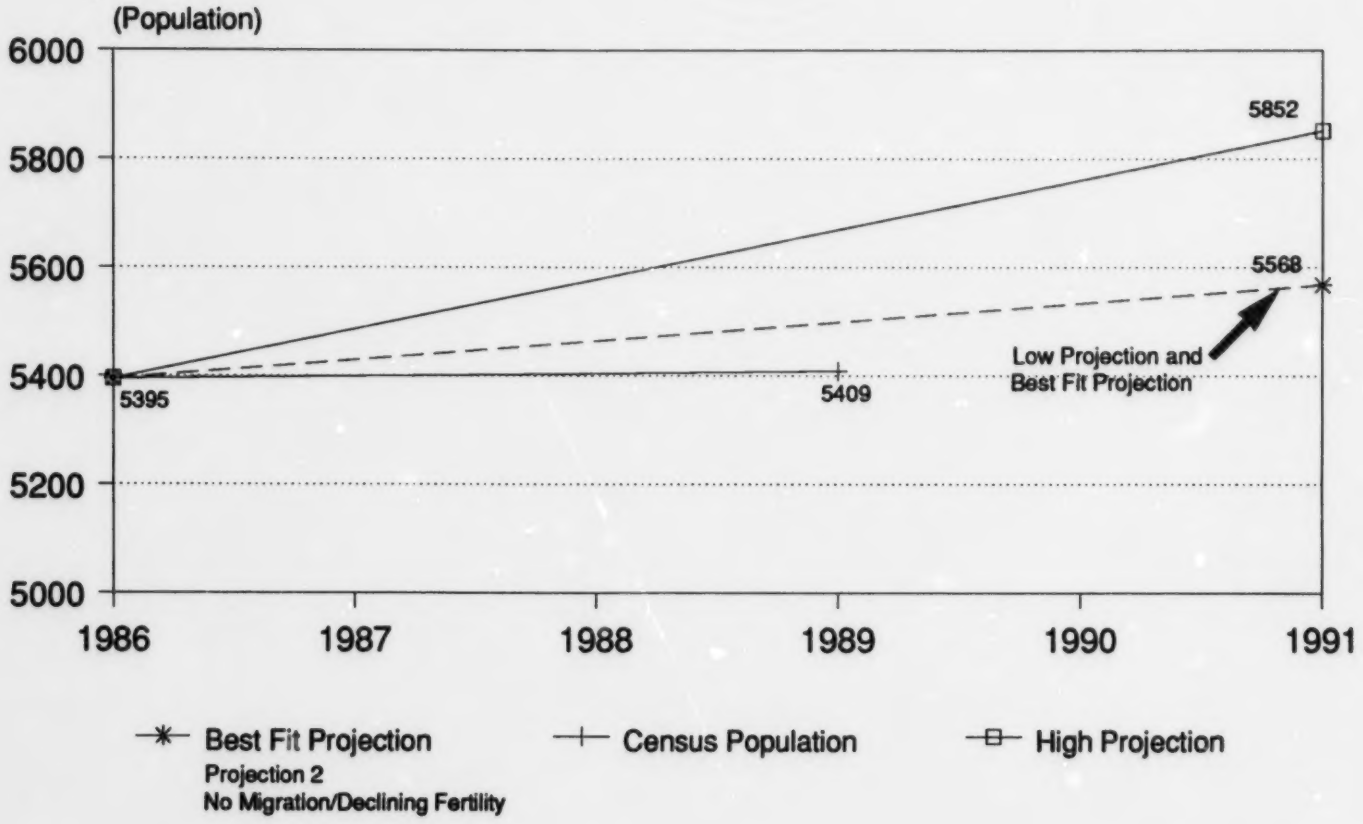
M.D.OF FOOTHILLS

Actual Growth 1987-1990 vs Projected Growth 1986-1991



COUNTY 0F WHEATLAND

Actual Growth 1987-1990 vs
Projected Growth 1986-1991



Summary

Several general trends emerge from the foregoing comparison between actual and projected population growth.

Firstly, actual population growth rates in all urban municipalities but Canmore are most closely approximated by low or average growth projections between 1987 and 1990. For example, the best fit projections for Airdrie, Calgary, Cochrane, High River, Okotoks, and Strathmore all assume low or average migration. Population growth in the town of Canmore is best represented by a high migration scenario.

It is likely that this trend reflects the time frame of the comparison. In 1982 and 1986 the province experienced two recessions resulting in low net migration rates for many of the region's municipalities. Alternatively, increasing growth rates for Calgary, Airdrie, Okotoks and Canmore in 1988 reflect strengthening of the Province's economy after the 1986 recession. In future reports it will be possible to use longer time frames for comparison in order to gain a more accurate picture of long term growth rates in the region's municipalities.

Secondly, growth along the north-south corridor created by Highway #2 is continuing. Centres experiencing growth include Airdrie (3.6%), Okotoks (4.9%), Calgary (2.3%), and High River (3.2%).

Urban centres to the west of Calgary are also experiencing steady growth rates. The growth rates of Cochrane and Canmore between 1987 and 1990 averaged 4.2% and 7.8% respectively. In contrast, the actual growth rate in the M.D.'s of Bighorn and Foothills, and in the County of Wheatland averaged less than 1% between 1986 and 1989.

FUTURE POPULATION AGE STRUCTURES

This section examines projected changes in age structure in the Calgary region to the year 2011. It discusses differences and similarities among the region's urban and rural municipalities, as well as general regional trends. The projection charts for the Calgary region and its urban municipalities are presented in alphabetical order on pages 21 to 23. The projection charts for the rural municipalities are shown on page 23. It is important to note that the graphs shown on these pages are not all drawn to the same scale. All of the projections discussed in this section assume constant fertility and average migration. A key assumption with respect to migration is the age distribution of those people who are moving. Obviously, this is particularly important for the present section. There is no direct data available on the age distribution of intra-regional migrants. Therefore estimates have been prepared using the results of a project done by the Alberta Bureau of Statistics. The project identified the age distribution of migrants to Alberta.[16]

A comparison reveals similar age structures for the City of Calgary and the Calgary region. This is because Calgary's population comprises about 90% of the region's total population. Specifically, the 35-49 year age group, the largest age group in both projections, climbs steadily until about 2001 and declines thereafter. The growth rate of the second largest age group (5-19) also grows steadily to about 2001 and then begins to level. In contrast the 25-34 year age group decreases in size between 1991 and 2001, and then begins to increase in size. These trends reflect aging of the baby boom generation and their children over the coming decades.

In comparison to the region and Calgary, the age structure in small urban centres such as Airdrie, Cochrane, High River, Okotoks, and Strathmore is slightly younger. Projected growth reflects this younger age structure and a predominance of families with young children. Where the City of Calgary's population aged 5 to 19 and 35-49 has peaked around 2006 and begun to fall by 2011, the size of these cohorts in most small urban centres continues to climb. As well, the 25-34 year age group grows at a much more rapid rate in the small centres than in the City of Calgary.

Although the 50-64 and 65+ year age groups grow steadily in projections for all the municipalities, the 50-64 and 65+ age groups form a higher proportion of Calgary's projection reflecting the City's older age structure.

Canmore's age structure is slightly older than that of other small urban centres in the region. Similar to Calgary's projected age structure, the 35-49 year age group is predominant. Projected growth of the 35-49 year age group levels after 2001, whereas in other small centres this age group grows rapidly to the year 2011.

Projected age structures for rural municipalities are shown on page 13. There are several differences between these projected age structures and those for the urban centres. Generally, the projected growth rates of younger age groups are lower in rural municipalities than in urban municipalities. The 5-19 year age group does not predominate in rural municipalities as it does in small urban centres, indicating that young families make up a smaller proportion of the population in rural municipalities.

The M.D. of Bighorn and the County of Wheatland have similar projected age structures. The growth rate of the 5-19 year age group decreases to the year 2011 in both Wheatland and Bighorn. In addition, the growth rate of the 25-34 and 35-49 year age groups is lower in the M.D. of Bighorn and the County of Wheatland than in the M.D.'s of Rocky View and Foothills.

In both Rocky View and Foothills, growth of the 35-49 year age group increases after 2001, whereas this age group declines in Wheatland and Bighorn after 1996. Growth of the 35-49 and 5-19 year age groups after 2001 in both Rocky View and Foothills, indicates growth of young families.

Summary

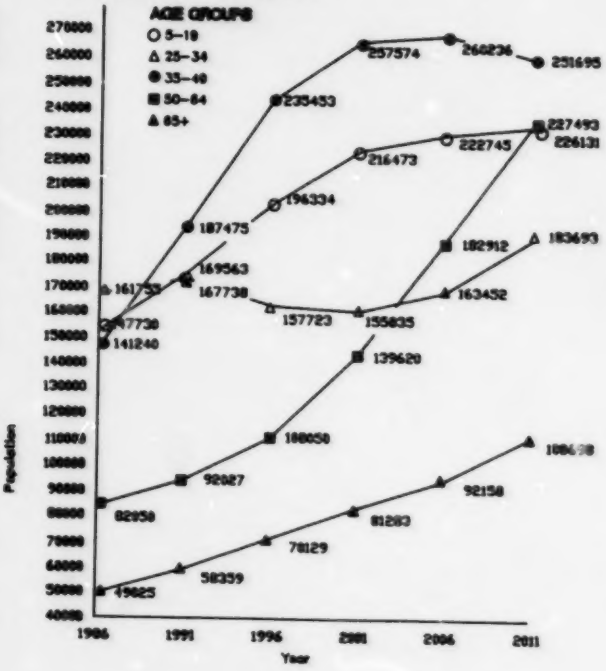
The projections reveal that Calgary's age structure is older than that of the region's small urban centres, with the exception of Canmore. Projections for the region as a whole reflect an older age structure because Calgary's population comprises about 90% of the region's total population. Projections for Calgary and the region reveal that the 35-49 and 50-64 year age groups are experiencing the highest growth rates.

In contrast, in projections for small urban centres such as Airdrie the 5-19, 25-34, and 35-49 year age groups predominate to the year 2011. This indicates a higher incidence of young families in the region's small urban centres in comparison to Calgary, Canmore and the region as a whole.

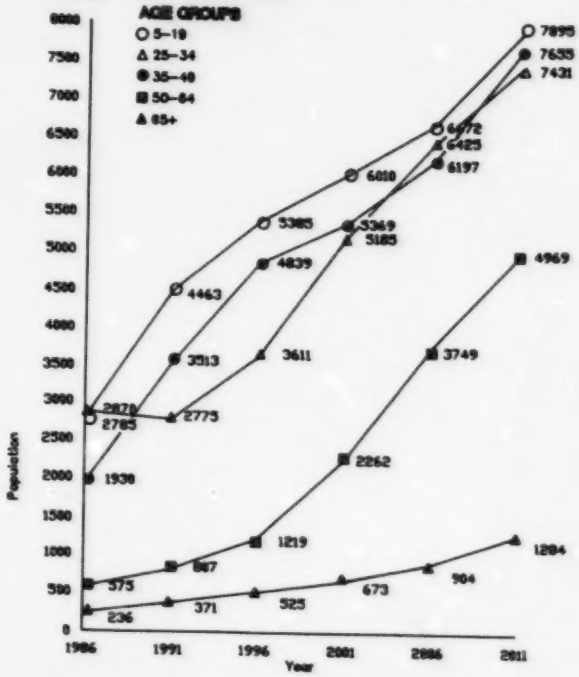
Projections for the M.D. of Bighorn and the County of Wheatland reveal a slow rate of growth for younger age groups. In comparison, projections for the M.D. of Rocky View and Foothills reveal a higher rate of growth for younger age groups. The 50-64 year age group grows steadily in all of the projections to the year 2011.

FUTURE POPULATION AGE STRUCTURES
USING CONSTANT FERTILITY/AVERAGE MIGRATION PROJECTION

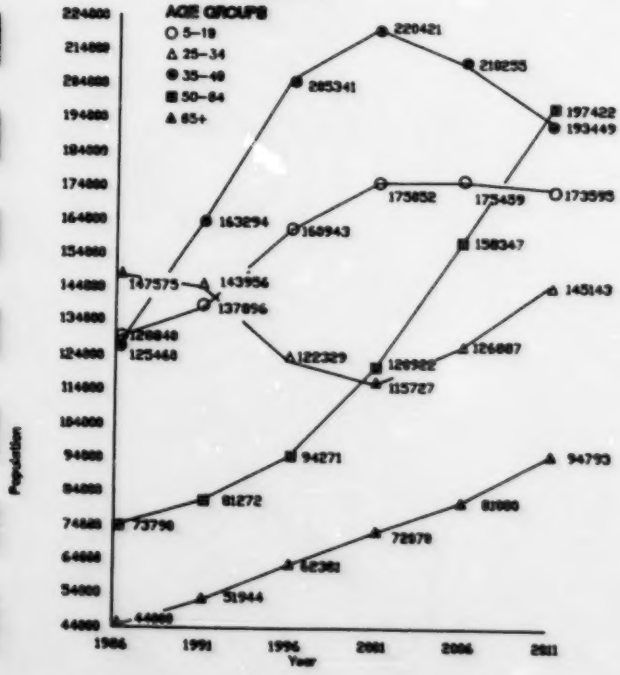
Calgary Region



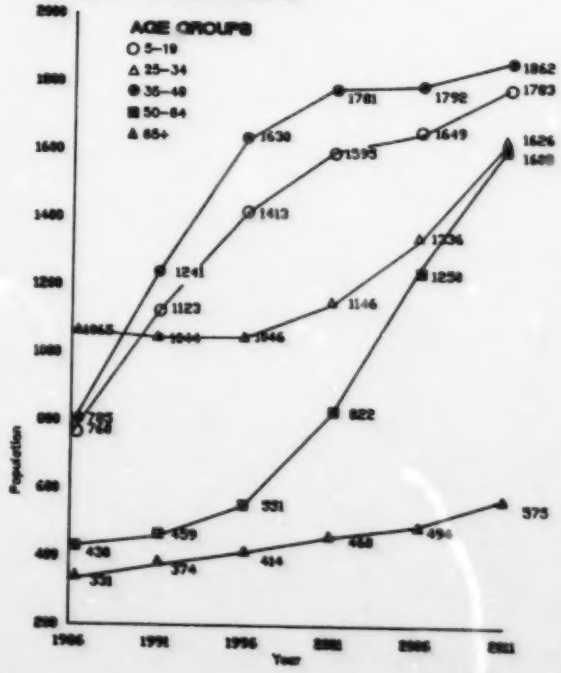
City of Airdrie



City of Calgary

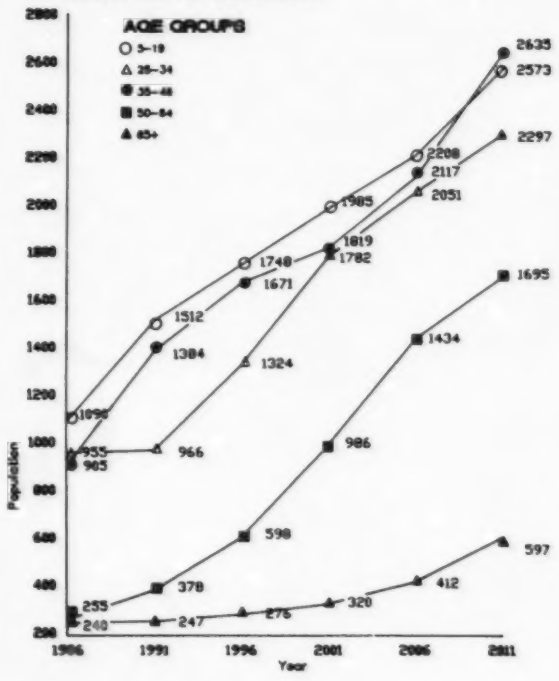


Town of Canmore

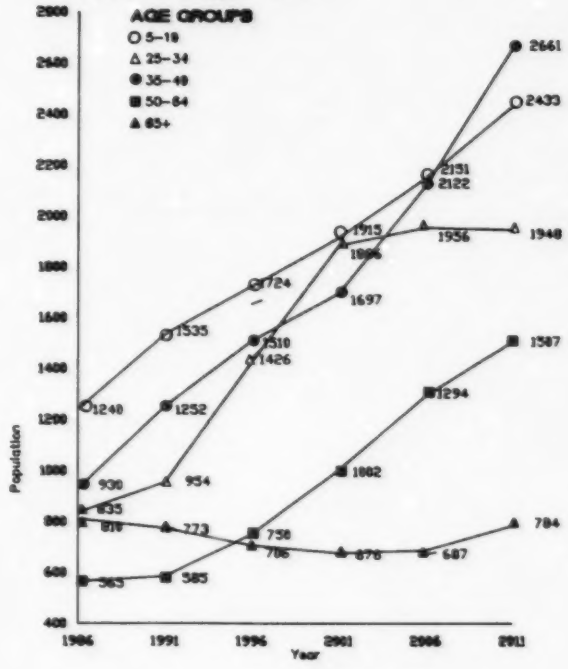


FUTURE POPULATION AGE STRUCTURES
USING CONSTANT FERTILITY/AVERAGE MIGRATION PROJECTION

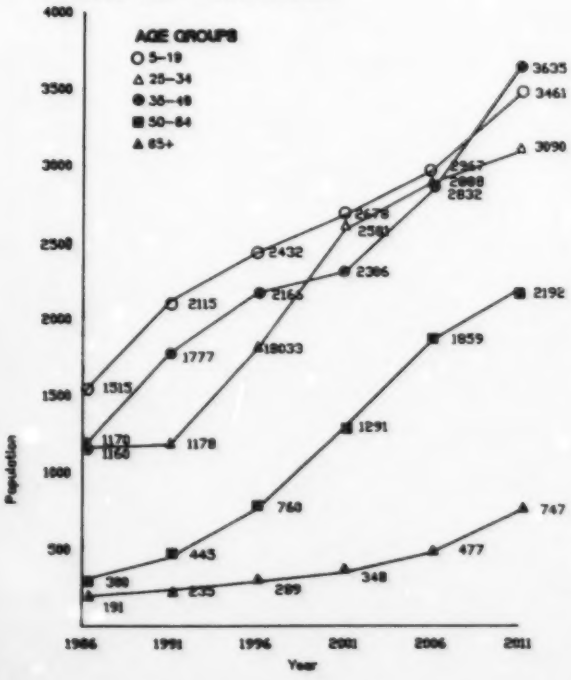
Town of Cochrane



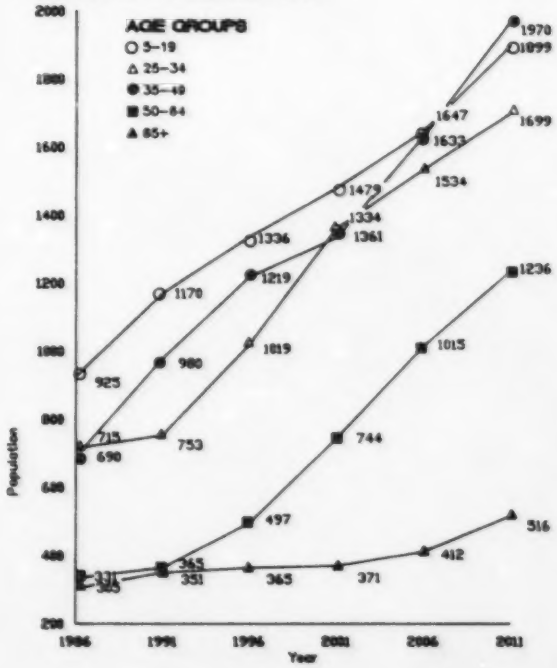
Town of High River



Town of Okotoks

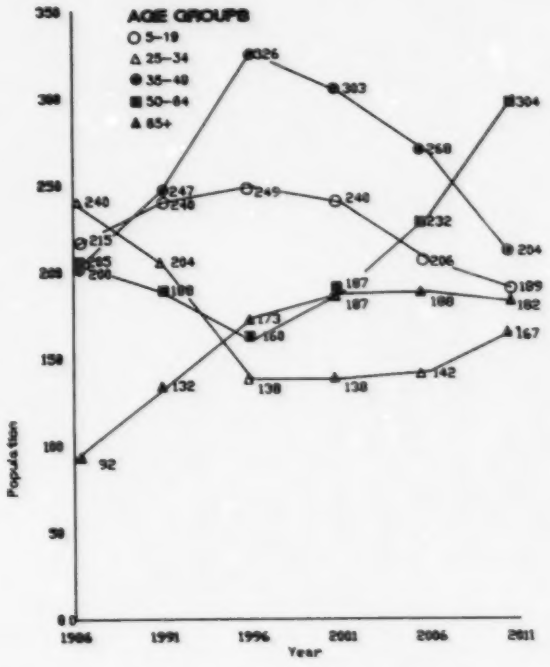


Town of Strathmore

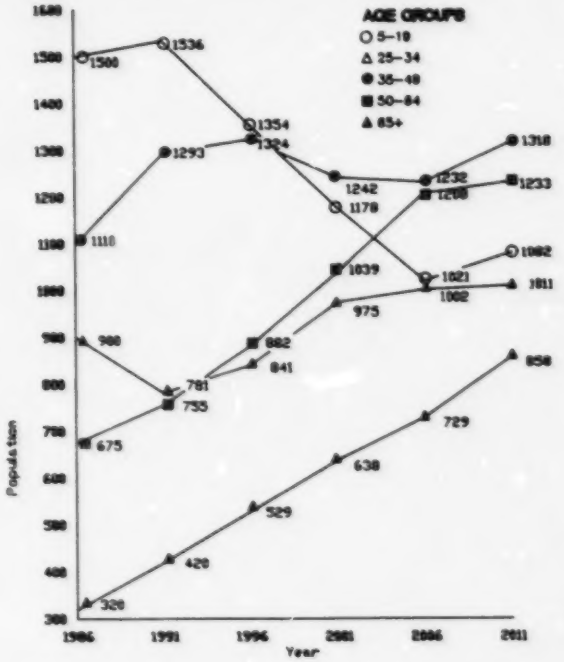


FUTURE POPULATION AGE STRUCTURES
USING CONSTANT FERTILITY/AVERAGE MIGRATION PROJECTION

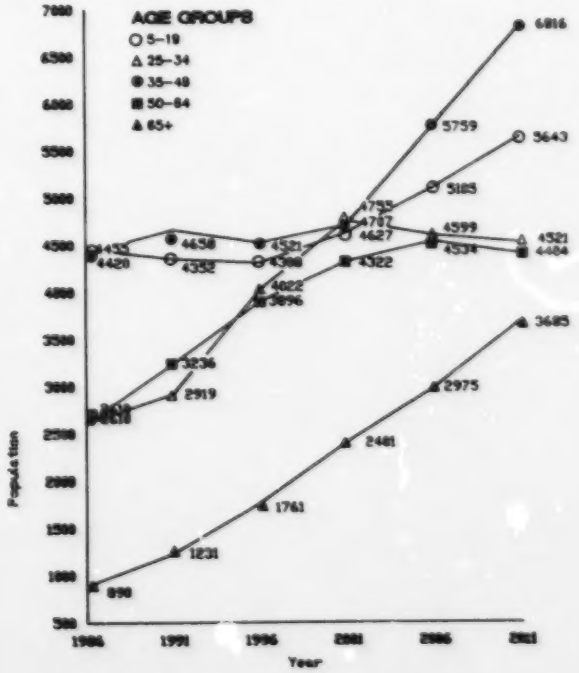
M.D. of Bighorn



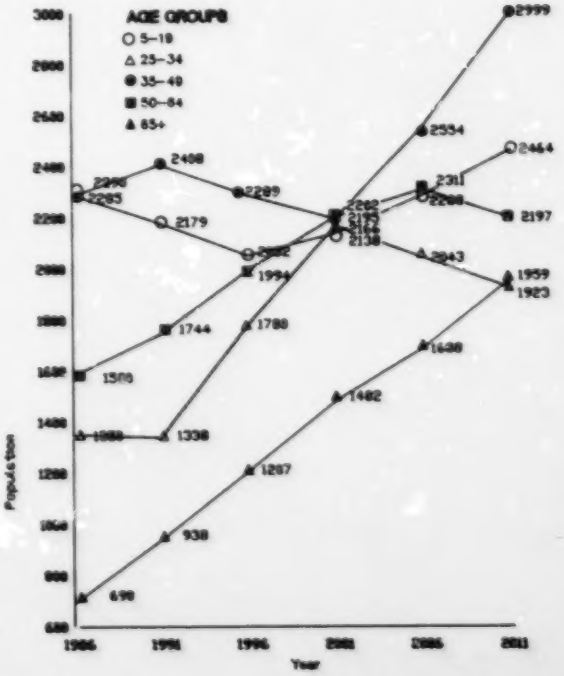
County of Wheatland



M.D. of Rocky View



M.D. of Foothills



SOME PRELIMINARY RESULTS ON SCHOOL AGE POPULATIONS

This section of the report presents some preliminary findings on the future population between the ages of 5 and 19 years for three school board jurisdictions within the Calgary region. These results, for the Rocky View School Division, Foothills School Division, and Wheatland School Board, are intended to be illustrative only.* Projections for the 5 to 19 year age group have been prepared as this is the group that most closely represents the school age population. This population is an important one to try to estimate because the cost of education is a significant item in every tax payer's budget.

It must be stressed that the projections which follow do not show enrolment but rather the larger group ages 5-19 from which enrolment will be drawn. Forecasting actual enrolment and, more importantly for school boards, enrolment by school facility, would require lengthy effort in cooperation with local school boards.

The projections were compiled using methods identical to those presented in the Prospect 1989 Population Report. All of the 1986 census data for the municipalities which make up each of the school boards discussed were aggregated to give a total population of the respective school board's jurisdiction. This population was then projected in two scenarios; (1) constant fertility and average migration and (2) constant fertility and low migration. These two scenarios use the same assumptions as in the Prospect 1989 Population Report (see Appendix A). The projection charts on pages 27 to 29 each show four lines. At the bottom of each chart are 3 lines showing the school age population projected in five year cohorts of 5-9, 10-14, and 15-19 years. At the top of each chart is a line showing the total of these three lines; that is the total population of the school board's jurisdiction aged 5 to 19 years. The reader should note that the charts are not all drawn to the same scale due to variations in population size among jurisdictions.

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* The boundaries of these public school jurisdictions are coterminous with the respective rural municipal boundaries with one minor exception in the M.D. of Rocky View. These jurisdictions include the populations of the urban municipalities located within the district.

Several general comments on the charts are in order. First, the charts do not include populations of Indian Reserves and these can be substantial numbers for some school boards to handle.

Second, the projection of age groups is very sensitive to assumptions made about the age distribution of immigrants. At the Regional level, outside the City of Calgary, reliable data on this age distribution is not available at present. The Alberta Bureau of Statistics' age distribution of migrants to Alberta has been used as a guide but this likely results in an underestimation of the population in the younger age groups. This is due to the attraction of young families to the urban centres around the City of Calgary in larger proportions than to the Region as a whole.

Third, for each school authority, a "no migration" or "low migration" scenario is presented alongside an "average migration" scenario to demonstrate the importance of migration in influencing school age populations in the jurisdictions shown. Whether the comparison scenario is "no migration" or "low migration" depends upon calculations of net migration to the school jurisdiction over the 10 years from 1976 to 1986. As a result of the 1982 economic recession both Foothills and Wheatland school authority areas demonstrated no net migration gains for several years. The Rocky View School Division showed net gain from migration every year and so a "low migration" scenario is presented for that jurisdiction.

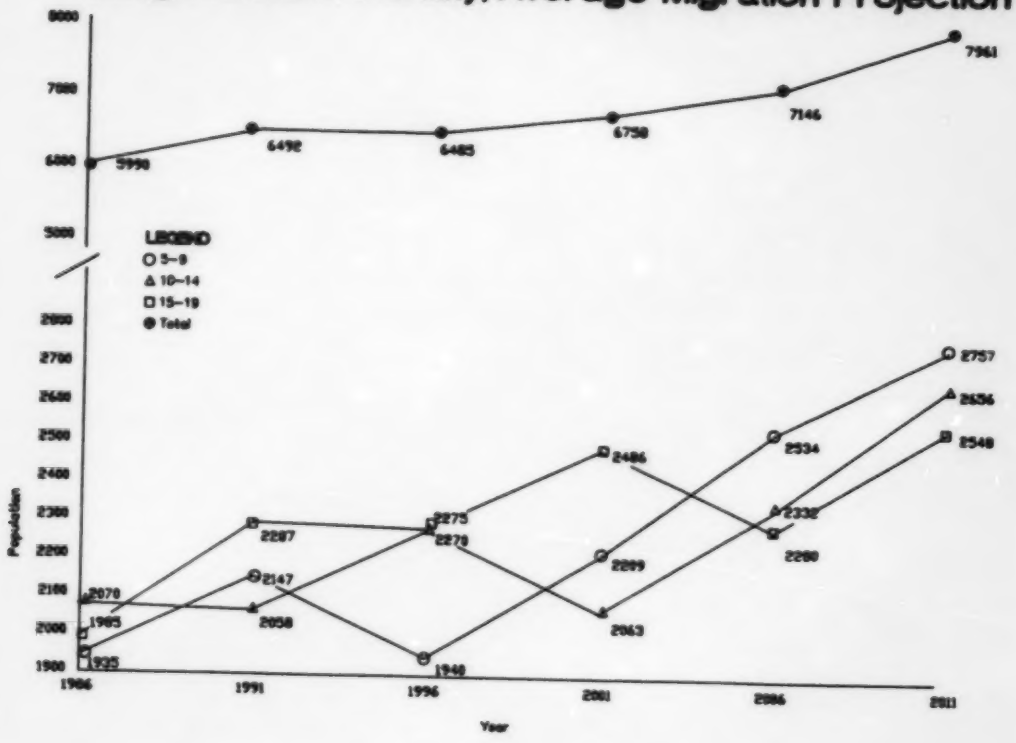
As most school authorities contain a number of urban centres which have attracted significant numbers of young families in the past, the low migration scenarios seem unlikely to apply for more than brief periods of time. The significance of the scenarios is to emphasize the need to monitor migration to aid in projecting enrolment.

Fourth, each of the charts contains three five-year age cohort projection lines. The successive declines in these lines starting in 1991 represent the effect of the so-called "Baby Boom Echo". These are the children of the massive Baby Boom age cohort. The "echo" births reached a peak in Alberta about 1984; therefore elementary school enrolments peak about six years later in 1990. Subsequent peaks occur in the 10-14 and 15-19 year age groups as the "Baby Boom Echo" wave moves through the school age population. The peaks and declines are particularly noticeable in the low migration scenarios.

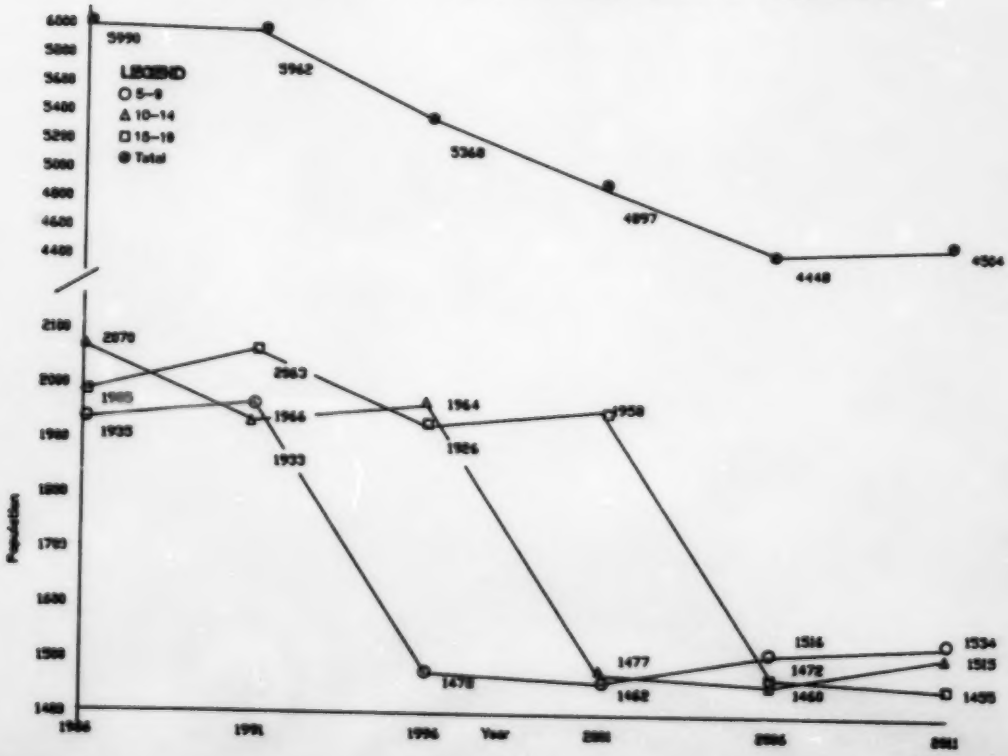
In future years, the Prospect series will investigate intra-regional migration flows in an attempt to provide better analysis of age-sensitive population issues. The following illustrative projections are presented as reasonable based on the data available at this time. It is hoped that school authorities within the Region will find this work helpful as a comparison for their own projections.

FOOTHILLS SCHOOL BOARD
FUTURE SCHOOL AGE POPULATIONS

Using Constant Fertility/Average Migration Projection

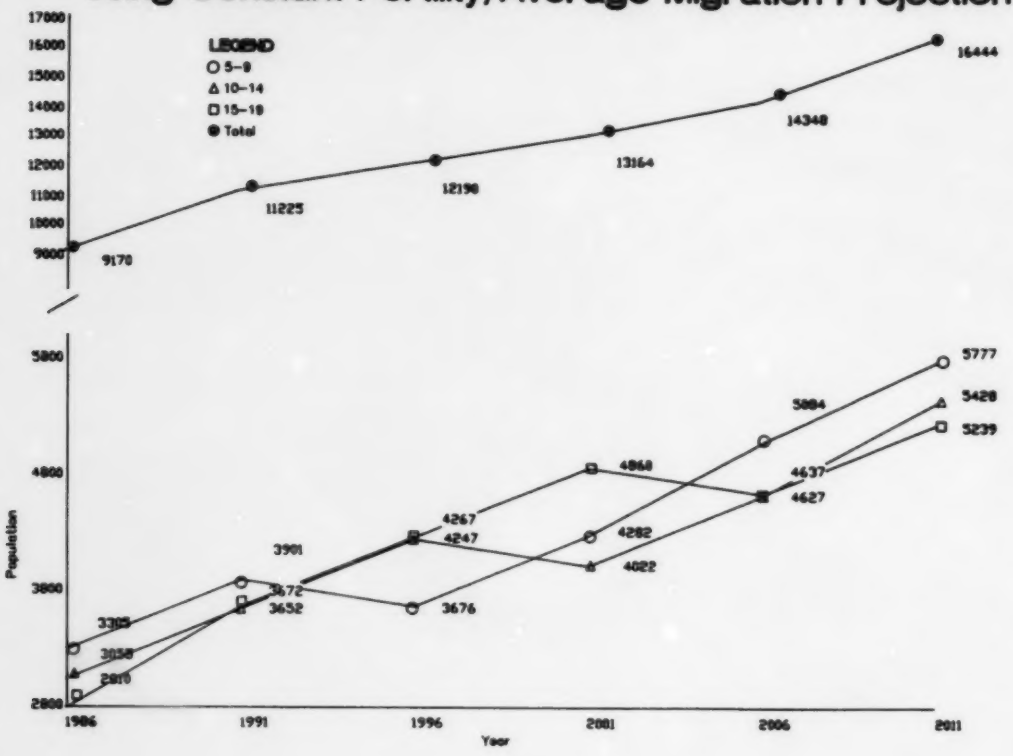


Using Constant Fertility/No Migration Projection



ROCKY VIEW SCHOOL BOARD
FUTURE SCHOOL AGE POPULATIONS

Using Constant Fertility/Average Migration Projection



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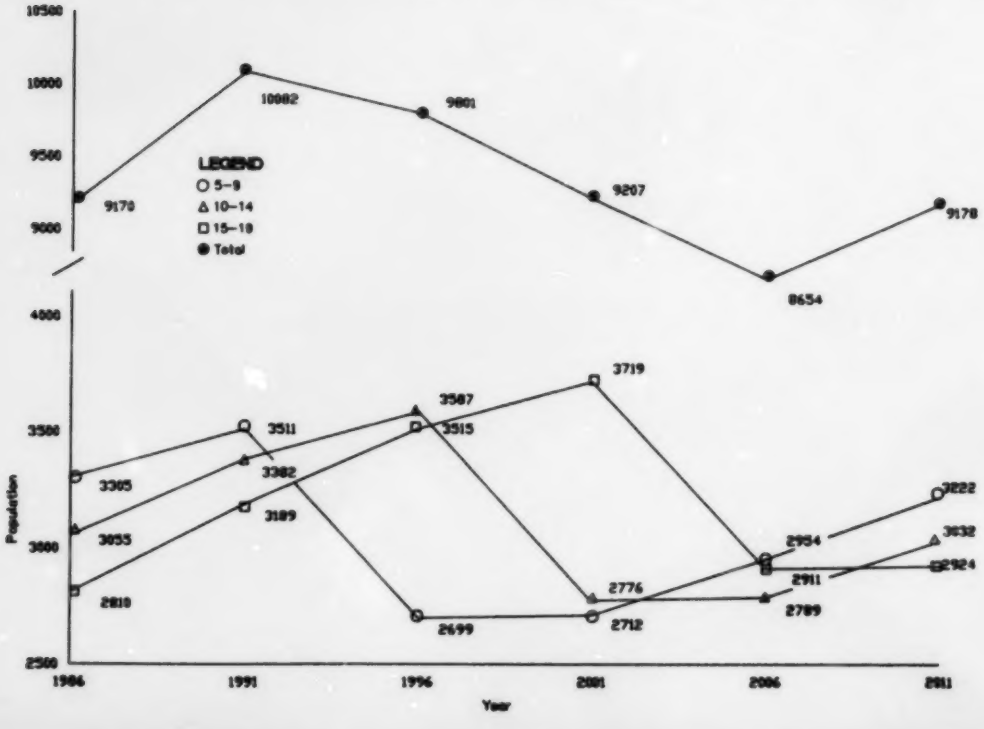
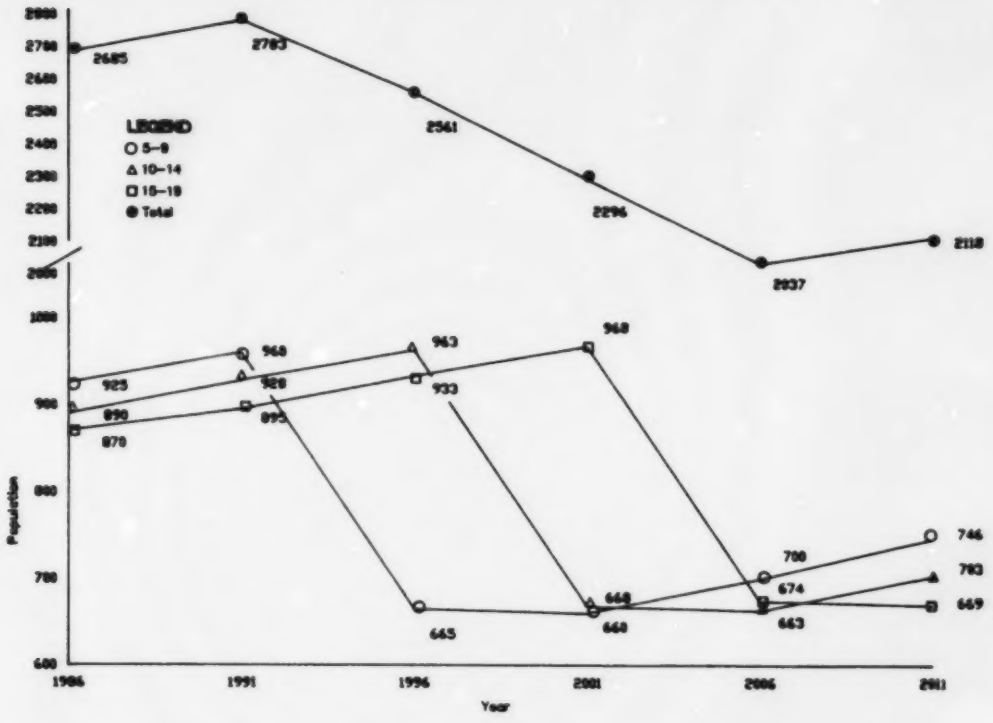


WHEATLAND SCHOOL BOARD
FUTURE SCHOOL AGE POPULATIONS

Using Constant Fertility/Average Migration Projection



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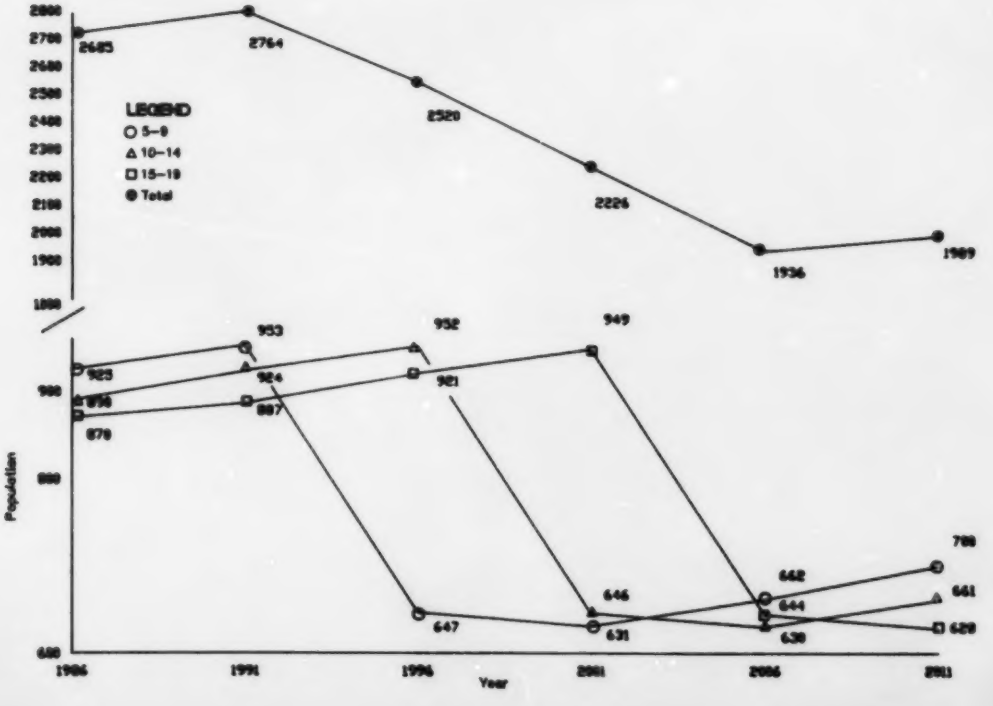

CONCLUSION

A comparison between actual and projected population growth reveals that the majority of municipalities are following low growth projections which assume low migration. This may result from the time frame of the comparison. Firstly, the time frame is relatively short (2 years) and secondly, in 1986 the provincial economy experienced a recession. It is likely that many municipalities were still experiencing the effects of this recession in 1987 and 1988 resulting in low migration and little development activity.

Population growth in Calgary and Canmore is closely approximated by projections using average and high migration assumptions respectively. In Calgary's case this may be attributed to the fact that larger urban centres are the first to attract migrants during periods of economic recovery. It is likely that Canmore's growth results from exposure gained through the 1988 Olympics, the completion of several subdivisions, and "spillover" growth from the Town of Banff.

As the Prospect series on population continues over the coming years it will be possible to compare actual growth to projected growth over a longer time frame. This will provide a more accurate, long term picture of population growth in the region's municipalities.

Section 2.0 reveals several noteworthy trends in projections of age structure for municipalities within the region. Calgary's and the region's age structure is older than in smaller urban municipalities. The 35-49 and 50-64 year age groups are experiencing the fastest growth rates in the region as a whole. However, projections reveal that younger age groups and families predominate in small urban centres.

The pattern is less certain for rural municipalities. Projections for Rocky View and Foothills reveal growth of the younger age groups after 1991, while Bighorn and Wheatland's projections result in relatively little growth of younger age groups to 2011.

Finally, Section 3.0 discusses how average migration generally causes an increase in the total school age population and less fluctuation in the size of age groups. In contrast, low or zero migration causes a decrease in the total school age population.

Appendix A
Projection Scenarios Used in
Prospect '89: Municipal Population Projections

Basis for Projection Scenarios

Six projections have been prepared for each of the larger regional municipalities. Each projection, or "scenario" is based on a unique set of assumptions. The projections are not forecasts of the future but rather results which would be obtained if the assumptions underlying each hold for the entire 25-year period.

The six scenarios and their assumptions are as follows:

Scenario 1: Constant Fertility/Average Migration

(a) Total Fertility Rate is assumed to remain constant throughout the projection period at rates prevailing in the region in 1986.

(b) Net Migration estimate is based on the average annual net migration attracted by the municipality during the 10-year period from 1976 to 1986 calculated by the residual method.

Scenario 2: Declining Fertility/Average Migration

(a) Total Fertility Rate is assumed to decline continuously from the 1985 Canadian rate of 1672 to a rate of 1376 by the year 2011.

(b) Net Migration estimate is based on the average annual net migration attracted by the municipality during the 10-year period from 1976 to 1986 calculated by the residual method.

Scenario 3: Constant Fertility/Low Migration

(a) Total Fertility Rate is assumed to remain constant throughout the projection period at rates prevailing in the region in 1986.

(b) Net Migration estimate is based on the average annual net migration attracted by the municipality during the 5-year period from 1981 to 1986 calculated by the residual method.

Scenario 4: Declining Fertility/Low Migration

(a) Total Fertility Rate is assumed to decline continuously from the 1986 Canadian rate of 1672 to a rate of 1376 by the year 2011.

(b) Net Migration estimate is based on the average annual net migration attracted by the municipality during the 5-year period from 1981 to 1986 calculated by the residual method.

Scenario 5: Constant Fertility/High Migration

(a) Total Fertility Rate is assumed to remain constant throughout the projection period at rates prevailing in the region in 1986.

(b) Net Migration estimate is based on the average annual net migration attracted by the municipality during the 5-year period from 1976 to 1981 calculated by the residual method.

Scenario 6: Declining Fertility/High Migration

(a) Total Fertility Rate is assumed to decline continuously from the 1986 Canadian rate of 1672 to a rate of 1376 by the year 2011.

(b) Net Migration estimate is based on the average annual net migration attracted by the municipality during the 5-year period from 1976 to 1981 calculated by the residual method.

There are some variations from the migration estimates in these scenarios in the cases of the City of Calgary and the four Rural Municipalities. The City

has published annual net migration figures for a number of years and these, as opposed to figures calculated by the residual method, have been used in the scenarios applied to the City of Calgary.

For the Municipal Districts of Rocky View and Foothills, the Low Migration Scenarios 3 and 4 are replaced by an assumption of No Migration. This was made necessary by the combined effects of apparently large out-migration between 1982 and 1986 and annexations of population, principally by the City of Calgary. These effects are difficult to sort out and will need to be addressed further in future work.

For the Municipal District of Bighorn, only two scenarios are projected. The scenarios show the effect of either constant or declining fertility rates together with an assumption of no net migration. The District's population has remained stable for a number of years. As well, there is very little privately owned land in the M.D. available for development which could alter the migration picture in the future. There is thus no basis on which to prepare migration estimates.

Population change in the County of Wheatland has also been very gradual. Even during the "boom" years of 1976-1981, net migration was not highly positive. Again, there is very little evidence on which to base migration estimates. Therefore only four scenarios are projected for the County. Two of these contemplate No Migration while the other two use the migration figures which were obtained during the years 1976-1981 as a future High Migration scenario.

Appendix B

POPULATION FIGURES FOR MUNICIPALITIES IN THE CALGARY REGION

Municipality	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Airdrie	5897	8265	9981	10431	10431	10431	10434	10434	10957	11424	11904
Beiseker	508	600	637	648	648	648	503	503	518	542	542
Black Diamond	1465	1444	1545	1545	1545	1450	1486	1455	1436	1481	1567
Blackie	•	298	343	343	343	343	266	266	266	266	266
Calgary	560618	591857	623133	620692	619814	625143	640645	647285	657118	671138	692685
Canmore	3166	3448	3696	3745	4012	4012	4058	4304	4419	4833	5324
Cayley	173	213	213	232	232	232	202	216	216	216	216
Chestermere Lake	424	485	541	550	550	565	578	609	609	667	782
Cluny	•	92	111	111	111	111	95	95	94	94	94
Cochrane	2948	3566	3851	4044	4044	4044	4190	4337	4337	4541	4898
Crossfield	1052	1171	1330	1358	1428	1428	1402	1417	1472	1480	1613
Ghost Lake	•	42	42	42	42	42	28	28	28	28	28
Gleichen	•	381	381	381	381	381	327	327	327	327	327
High River	4281	4632	4941	5049	5114	5114	5096	5096	5096	5328	5754
Hussar	182	178	179	179	173	173	167	167	151	151	151
Irricana	461	545	623	726	726	726	669	701	701	769	769
Longview	281	289	312	291	291	292	276	284	284	286	286
Okotoks	2967	3782	4521	4919	4919	4961	5201	5522	5686	6020	6380
Rockyford	286	329	329	325	325	292	293	293	293	293	311
Standard	349	376	376	376	376	376	331	331	336	336	336
Strathmore	2724	2975	3199	3436	3530	3530	3544	3544	3544	3564	3746
Turner Valley	1207	1263	1337	1337	1337	1298	1271	1298	1298	1317	1317
Walparous	•	•	•	18	18	18	16	16	16	16	16
County of Wheatland	•	5513	5513	5513	5513	5513	5407	5407	5407	5409	5409
M.D. of Bighorn	•	1268	1268	1140	1140	1140	1106	1106	1138	1138	1138
M.D. of Foothills	•	9725	9725	9725	9685	9685	9398	9398	9432	9432	9432
M.D. of Rocky View	16788	17362	17362	16701	16701	16701	17484	17484	17484	17484	17484
TOTAL	621799	660099	695482	693875	693429	698669	714473	721923	732643	748578	772975

Source: CRPC, Municipal Census Assistance Program, Statistics Canada, Municipal Censuses.

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